This Was a Year and More Before the Great Smath - His Figures Showed Heavy Losses, and He Was to Get 820,000 and More for Them-Superintendent Byrnen Interfered The Contract Declared Vold.

The first case called in Part II. of the Superior Court yesterday morning was a breach of puract suit, with Nisbet V. Davenport as plainsuff and George B. Hulme as defendant. The some interesting facts came out about the state of affairs in the Cordage Company a year and more before the "busting of the same." in December, 1890, Davenport was engaged

the National Cordage Company as head pokkerper in the Front street establishment at a salary of \$25 a week. Hulme was interested a cordage to the extent of carrying a million of long stock. About February or March, 1802, like some other people, Hulme was anxious to know what the real condition of the company was. One day he was told by W. F. Roser, of 210 Dean street, Brooklyn, a relative of Daven-port, that for a certain consideration Davenport would furnish a true statement of the profit and loss account of the National Cordage Company. Hulme jumped at the chance, and Roser made an appointment for Davenport to meet Hulme and talk over the prospective deal. On April 28, 1892, the two men met in an office in Wall street. Here they entered into a verbal contract in which it was agreed that if Davenport would furnish Hulme with a true state ent of the profit and loss account, Hulme would give him \$20,000 in cash and sell short for him soo shares of National Cordage in anticipation of the tumble in price which the leakage of the information would bring about. Roser was present at this interview, and agreed to act as a-between for the two men for a consideration. Davenport was to draw up and sign an affidavit that the figures he might furnish would be accurate. Davenport was kind enough to give a hint e Hulme, before the deal was actually made that things were not what they seemed with Cordage, and Hulme began making preparations at once not only to get rid of his holdings, but

May 12, 1892, was the date set on which Davsuport was to pass over the figures to Hulme. Three weeks before that date, it appeared, Day-

sell the stock short on a large scale.

enport was to pass over the figures to Hulme. Three weeks before that date, it appeared, Davenport received word from Superintendent Hyrnes that he would get himself in trouble if he gave any outsider information about the National Cordage Company's affairs. This, to say the least, startled Davenport and Hulme. It was evident that their proprosed deal had leaked out in some way, but they determined to go ahead. So on the evening of May 12, at 8:30 o'clock, Davenport, Roser, and Hulme met in Delmonico's cafe and after something to eat adjourned to Hulme's rooms, in an apartment house in Twenty-seventh street, between Sixth avenue and Broadway. Boser did not accompany them at once, but remained in Delmonico's, saying he would be over and join them in a few momenta. So the other two went to the rooms and were talking over the deal when suddenly there was a knock upon the door and in walked First Vice-President Wall and Second Vice-President Marshall of the National Cordage Company. Without waiting to ask any questions they turned upon Davenport and began accusing him of betraying the company's confidence. They became angry and began calling his uncomplimentary names and threatened to take the papers out of his coat by force. Then, after discharging him on the spot from his place as bookkeeper of the company, they left.

Hulme and Davenport were willing still to go on with the deal, and began talking about it again when a boy arrived with a note from Mr. Marshall and Mr. Wall, saying they would notify Superintendent Byrnes, and that both Davenport and Hulme would be arrested by 10 o'clock in the morning if the papers Davenport had were not surrendered to them before morning. This so scared Hulme that he called the deal off and absolutely declined to have anything more to do with the figures. He put Davenport and Hulme as told by both of them. Consequently it was simply left to Judge Freedman to decide whether the contract made between Davenport and Hulme as told by both of them. Consequently it was simply left to J

"Are the figures correct?"
"Yes: I made an affidavit to them."
Then Mr. Gerber entered the par

DIVIDENDS. PROPIT AND LOSS.

944,414,49 869,259,34 2,987,648,83 

were in the court room, smilled very broadly at his report of the violent language they had used. On cross-examination, Mr. Wellman asked: "Mr. Davenport, do you not know that it was dishonorable to sell the confidence placed in you by your employers?"

"I did not sell the confidence, I was to be reimbursed for my loss, "was the answer.

"I knew I would be discharged."

"So you were willing to sell your honor for \$20,000, ware you?"

"No, it was all right, I think; it was my duty to let the public know of the fraud and swindle practised upon them by my company."

"So you thought it was your duty to let the public know, eh? And yet you swear in this affidavit before me that for 500 shares of National Cordage stock sold short for your actional Cordage stock sold short for him, and you swear that no one clse shall get them from you. And yet you wanted to do your duty and tell the public."

No answer came from the plaintiff. Judge Freedman finally said:

"That is enough, Mr. Wellman, we all understand what position he is in."

Then Mr. Wellman moved that the case be dismissed, on the ground first, that the contract had not been executed, as the figures had never been in Hullme's posaession; and second, that the contract was void as being against public policy.

policy.

Judge Freedman held that a servant in a confidential capacity had no right to sell the confidence of his employer, and dismissed the case. Mr. tierber gave notice of appeal. Davenport romarked after the case was dismissed:

Well. I did not get it this time, but you can bet I will take it from court to court and fight it to the very end.

HE LED A DOUBLE LIFE.

Burgiar Barrett's Wife Here Said to Have

Boaros, Oct. 15.—A morning paper here to-day publishes a story to the effect that William Barrett, now locked up in the Cambridge jail, charged with the murder of James Farrar, a constable of Lincoln, Mass., last May, led a double life. In New York he rented fine apartments, and had a wife and child, to whom he represented that he was a dealer in driving represented that he was a dealer in driving horses, while the evidence secured by the police shows that he was also a professional burgiar. He was detected robbing Farrar's house and shot him when the constable tried to capture him. He was captured, however, and on his person was found a complete kit of burgiar's losis. It is now said that Barrett's real name is William Bassett, and the police claim that he has been a professional burgiar for some time. When his wife discovered the truth recently, when his wife discovered the truth recently, said left New York and went to Canada with her soil.

Excise Law Violation On a Starts Barge William C. Edgarton, general manager of ohn H. Stariu's excursion fleet, presented himself at the District Attorney's office yesterday having been informed that the Grand Jury had indicted him for a viriation of the Excise law in permitting the sale of liquor on one of the excursion barges of the Startn floet on Sept. 16. Mr. Edgarton deposited \$100 cash ball and went away.

THE NEW GULF NAVY YARD. The Advantages and Blandvantages of At glers and the Conclusion Reached

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The steps just taken for the purchase of additional land for the new naval station at Algiers, on the Mississippi, opposite the lower part of New Orleans, complete the preparations for securing the site, and next winter Congress will do btless be asked to make the needed appropriation for beginning the erection of buildings thereon.

The establishment of a dry dock and a Navy Yard at this point has been under consideration for many years. Indeed, its original selection for the purpose was made nearly half a century ago, and a tract was then bought. But it was much later that the subject was taken up again in a way that has led to this final solution. While Secretary Whitney was at the head of the Navy Department, Congress passed an act providing for a commission, which was to report as to the most desirable location, on or near the coast of Mexico and the South Atlantic coast, for Navy Yards and dry docks. The Commission appointed under this act consisted of Commodore W. P. McCann, Capt. Robert

Boyd, and Lieut,-Commander W. H. Brownson It was soon apparent that there would be a great deal of competition among the Southern sea-coast cities to secure this yard; but the Commission reached this conclusion:

After carefully weighing all the advantages and disavantages of Alglers as a site for a naval station, the Commission is of the opinion that, we let the spot is not an ideal one, no other place in the uniform that with it in the advantages offered, and that place with it in the advantages offered, and outween the disadvantages to such an extent, that the Commission has no hesitation in recommending the heatien of the Navy Yard and dry dock at the present Government reservation at Algiers.

It will be observed that the McCann Commission declared that the site at Algiers was not an ideal one, and that it had disadvantages, two main drawbacks were found to be its liability at times to yellow fever, and its further liability to be flooded by the Mississippi freshets. The latter was an objection so well defined that some of the friends of other sites took pains to exhibit to Secretary Tracy, who came into con-trol before the matter was decided, and to the Naval Committees of Congress, a lot of photographs which showed the spot at Algiers completely submerged by an overflow of the river. That consideration even led one of the members of the Commission to think seriously of substituting a site on Broad River, between Port Royal and Savannah. However, it was shown that the objection in question could be obviated. As to yellow fever, the dangers of that disease do not prevent other business from going on regularly at New Orleans, and while it might dissuade some skilled mechanics, such as are needed for shipbuilding, from going from the

needed for shipbuilding, from going from the North to Algiers during its prevalence, or from fear of its approach, yet this drawback ought not to outweigh the advantages of the site. The liability to yellow fever has greatly diminished the value of the Navy Yard at Pensacola; but it is an objection more or less applicable to all sites on the Gulf and its tributaries, and yet a new Navy Yard in that region is greatly needed.

With a view to making the best disposition for the Government's needs, the McCann Commission also recommended the establishment of a dry dock, a depot of naval supplies, and a coaling station on Paris Island, at Port Royal, where the Government already had a naval station. This recommendation was acted upon, and the timber dry dock authorized at that point is now well along toward completion. The damage wrought there, however, by last year's storm was an argument in favor of the selection of Algiers for the new navy yard; or, at all events, it showed that there were drawbacks also to the other points suggested to it.

wen along toward completion. The damage wrought there, however, by list year's storm was an argument in favor of the selection of Algiers for the new navy yard; or, at all events, it showed that there were drawbacks also to the other points suggested for the McCann Commission did not finally settle the question, since the advocates of other sites argued strongly against the selection of Algiers. Accordingly Congress, in another annual appropriation art, provided for the appointment of a second commission, to consist of two naval officers, an army officer, and two civilians, to select the site for a fly dock on the shores of the Gur of Mexico or the waters connected with it. This practically opened the whole subject again. In order to make its examination thorough, the new Commissioners visited various points, including Kev West. Tampa, Pensãola, Mobile, Port Ends, New Orleans, Galveston, and Aransas Pass. The Commissioners were empowered, in selecting a site, to have regard both to the commercial and naval necessities of the locality, and it has also should be on private lands to estimate the site should be on private lands to estimate the site should be on private lands to estimate to could be purchased and the price for which it could be purchased and the site of the locality, and the deepest drangift. It was considered a further seasons that the site ships laid up at its docks would not deteriorate. It must be capable of defence from attacks, either by sea or by land, and would be tall the better for being landlocked. It required facilities for inland transportation, with plenty of labor at hand and available, and it should be in a healthy locality. In its report the Commission mentioned as primary requisites for the dry dock." a clear channel to the sea at least twenty-six feet deep, as a stall the better for being landlocked. It required facilities for inland transportation, with plenty of labor at hand and available, and it should be all the better for being landlocked. It required facilities for landlock

ARMOR-PIERCING SHELLS.

Explosive Projectiles for the Annihilation of Battle Ships and Cruisers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15. - The ordnance officers of the navy are making arrangements for a great competitive test of half-ton explosive projectiles for the 13-inch peacemakers of the three battle ships, and it is expected that the date upon which firing is to be commenced at the Indian Head proving grounds will be selected in a day or two. The hardened armor-piercing shells for these big guns have already been obtained. Not many of them were needed, and it was not found difficult for American foundries to produce an article which would perforate the toughest armor plate existing affoat.

The United States has only twelve of the

13-inch guns, and they are to go in the turrets of the Indiana, Massachusetts, and Oreson. It is doubtful if these ships will have to use many of the armor piercers, because so few vessels have armored protection of sufficient strength to require the enormous destructive effect of the battle ship's heaviest fire. For the annihilation of cruisers, which are more common, what is called semi-armor piercing explosive shell is nested, and this is the type of projectile which five steelmakers have already submitted to the Navy Department. These shells will only be called upon to pierce five or six inches of Harveyized plate, but with a bursting charge of high explosive they will weigh 1,100 pounds. It is unlikely that any cruiser will survive contact with one of them. The exact character of the leads is yet to be determined, but with the explosive chamber filled with common sand they must remain whole after passing through five-inch plates, and it is probable that they will be suspended in the explosion chamber, a huge masoury vault, and explosion to learn the character of fragments they make when bursting. They may also be fired over the six-mile range and their flight observed to see whether they wabble. The department notified contractors of the requirements several months ago. of the Indiana, Massachusetts, and Oregon, It

Too Much Weather for the Eriesson. NEW LONDON, Oct. 15 .- The Board of Govern-

ment Engineers arrived here last night, and this norning went on board the battle ship Maine to inspect her engines. A trial run to develop her horse power will be made on Wednesday.

The torpedo boat Ericsson had a rough experience on the Sound to-day. She started early to go to Gardiner's Bay, but when half way across the Sound the seas broke clean over the little craft, compelling her to put back and go up the river above the bridge.

Raitable cargets, ritus, and furniture at Cowper thwait's 104 West 14th at at very low prices. Cash or credit. - date.

SHOOHY SEABARKROB SHOT

KILLED WHILE PLAYING SENTRY WITH A NAVY PISTOL.

Fearing He Would Shoot a Little Neighbor His Brother Tried to Take It Away from Him-In the Struggle It Was Discharged-Grief of the Surviving Lad,

Far down toward the end of that isolated part of Bayonne called the Hook, where the air is always heavy with the odors of the oil tanks, and foul with the taint of the outlying swamp, lives Henry Seabarkrob in a little house, with his wife and two children. Seabarkrob used to be a watchman in the employ of one of the oil apanles, but when hard times came on he lost his place. Still, by doing odd Jobs, he managed to keep the little house well supplied with food and firewood, and continued to send his boys, Joseph and Richard, to the public school. As he is a good fellow, and popular, the other men on the Hook helped him and the boys along, whenever they could, by getting him a little work or paying the boys for running errands. Joseph is 12 years old, and his brother

little more than a year younger. Last week things went badly with the Seabarkrobs, and Sunday found them without any meat in the house. Somebody had told Mr. Seabarkrob that the frost had brought the fish up the river, so he dug some worms, and, with his pole over his shoulder, went to catch a mess of fish, leaving the two boys alone in the house, their mother having gone to see a neighbor. "Shoohy," said he to his younger son, using the familiar nickname of the boy, "come down

to the railroad about noon. The watchman there has got an errand for you to do." The boy promised to be there, and went into the bedroom where his brother was changing his clothes. A peashooter lay on the bed, and Shoohy, picking it up, began to amuse himself

by shooting at a mark. While he was doing

this some one came into the outside room, call-

"Joey, Joey, where are you? Aren't you com-It was Lizzie Wright, a pretty little neighbor of theirs. She and Joe had always been play-

mates and sweethearts at school, and Joe's uncompleted toilet was in preparation for going over to see her. But juvenile etiquette is not strict at the Hook, so Lizzie came to see him instead. Joe called to her to wait a minute, and at the same time Shoohy opened the door an inch or two and, pointing his peashooter at the girl, cried flercely: You can't come in here. I'm on guard, and

I'll shoot you if you try it." "Oh, who's afraid of that old thing," laughed the child scornfully. "Besides Joey wouldn't let you hurt me. He'd spoil your face if you did, wouldn't vou Joey? I'm coming in, any way."
"Let her come in," called Joe, sitting down on the bed and pulling the blanket around him.

"Yon eon in, Liz." insisted the sentry at the door. "It's against the guard rules."

Then, as the girls began to push on the door. Shooby, turning about, saw on the bureau a revolver. It was a navy pistol that his rather used to carry when on duty. He caught it up and jumped back to the door. Lizzle suddenly found herself looking down the barrel, and shrank back with a little cry of alarm.

"Put that thing down, Shooby," called his brother in alarm. "Don't you know any better than that?" "Put that thing down, Shoohy," called his brother in alarm. "Don't you know any better than that?"

"It won't go off," was the reply. "There's a big cartridge stuck in it. I saw pop trying to fire it the other day and it wouldn't go." I don't care. I won't have you scaring Liz," insisted Joe. "Give me that pistol."

Jumping from the bed he reached for the weapon. The younger boy drew it back. He held it in his right hand and, as he drew it back, the muzzle pointed at his left temple. His thumb must have touched the trigger, for there was a loud report and he fell. Mr. Seabarkrob had just returned to the house with a message from the watchman, who wanted one of the boyst odo an errand. As he entered the yard he leard the shot and then a cry.

"Shoohy's killed". Oh, Shoohy's killed:"

When he ran into the house Lizzie was cowering in a corner of the outer room, her hands over her face. Across the doorway of the bedroom Shoohy lay dead, with a bullet hole in his forehead. The revolver was near him. Ghastly pale and trembling, Joe clung to the bedpost for support. The father, wild with fear, lost all control of himself and struck his eider son a blow which sent him recling back.

"You've killed your brother." he screamed.

The bow crawled to his father and clasped him around the knees.

"Papa! papa" he sobbed. "Don't say I killed him. He had the pistol. Oh, I wish it had shot me."

"Papa! papa!" he sobbed. "Don't say I killed him. He had the pistol. Oh, I wish it had shot me!

Seabarkrob turned and bent over the form in the doorway, moaning "My boy! My boy!" The neighbors came in and took the father away. Joe threw himself on his brother's body. When they lifted it to the bed and covered the dead face he cronched on the floor near by. All day he sat there, and at hight he crawled into the other bed and lay sleepless until the morning. They sent his playmates to try to get him away, but in vain. Then little Lizze, pale and shaken from the shock, went to him and timidly touched his head and begged him to come out into the air. At her touch and voice he broke down.

"Tell them I couldn't help it," he sobbed. "I couldn't help it. He did it before I could reach him.

They took the boy to the police station, where sergeant Van Horn questioned him gently and then sent him home again. Then the Coroner came and gave his verdict of accidental death, and after that the neighbors went about making arrangements for the funeral. Shoohy will be buried this morning in the little cemetery on the Hook and Pastor Bettsof the Baptist Church of Centreville will conduct the services. The Seakarkrobs have no money to pay the funeral expenses and their neighbors are poor. But they are the heighful poor who stand by each other in need and in distress. They will all do their little to telp, and Shoohy will be buried as if he were the child of all of them.

A Driver Fixed \$25 for Obstructing an Ambulance.

William Lewis, the driver of an express wagon, who lives at 56 Dupont street, Greenpoint, was fined \$75 by Justice Watson in the Ewen Street Police Court yesterday for obstructing an Eastreflect court yesterday for obstructing an Fast-ern District Hospital ambulance when it was on its way to answer a call on Sunday. In Man-hattan avenue the driver rang for Lewis to get out of the way. He refused, and delayed the ambulance five minutes. A policeman arrested him. When he was arraigned in court he said he didn't know the ambulance wanted to pass him. In default of the fine he was sent to Jall.

Splegel's Ball Forfeited.

With its walls all undecorated the new Oyer and Terminer Court room was put into commission yesterday. Judge Leslie W. Russell had court opened in order to dispose regularly of the case of Morris Spiegel. Spiegel's bonds of the case of Morris Spiegel. Spiegel's bonds-men failed to produce him and his bail of \$25, 000 was forfeited. He had given the bond pend-ing appeal from a conviction of presenting a fraudulent claim for insurance under which conviction he was sentenced to 35g years in State prison. The conviction was affirmed by the Court of Appeals. The bondamen, Mary A. Kauffman and Emanuel tieddberg, have trans-ferred the property they gave as surety.

Pined for Smoking on a Brooklyn Car. Henry Meyer of 11 Poplar street and Henry Specker of 227 Fulton street were arrested on Sunday night for insisting on smoking on the rear platform of a Seventh avenue troiler car in Brooklyn, Yesterday Justice Waish fined each of the prisoners \$10.

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Oyal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

PARMER HAINES'S COWS.

The Jury that Tried Mrs. Dilley for Pots-oning Them Dinagrees.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Oct. 15 .- On May 9 three ews belonging to Farmer James J. Haines, who lives near Baskingridge, in Bernard's township, were found dead in a field near his house. The stomachs of the cows were removed for chemical analysis and it was found that death had been caused by arsenic. The Farmers' Vigilant Association took hold of the matter and secured enough evidence to induce the last Grand Jury to indict. Mrs. Lucy Dilley, 70 years old, who lives a quarter of a mile from Haines's place. Mrs.Dilley is the step-mother of Haines's wife,

and for the last forty years there has been a sort of feud between the old woman and her stepchildren. The trial of Mrs. Dilley, which began in the Somerset Court of Quarter Sessions, last Friday, but was postponed until to-day because Mrs. Jennie Riker, the State's most important witness, fainted just before she was put on the stand by Prosecutor James J. Mee-

Mrs. Dilley was born near Hackettstown. In 1840 she came to Bernard's township and became a servant in the family of Tunis Dilley. She lived there fourteen years, or until Mr. Dilley married her.

After Mr. Dilley's death, twenty-six years

later, his children, who had never been friendly

with their stepmother, left the homestead and began suit to set asple their father's will, which left everything to his second wife. They were

with their stepmether, left the homesteal and began suit to set ositie their father's will, which left everything to his second wife. They were successful.

The wife signed a deed releasing her dower right in the estate, and moved out of the old homestead. Her stepdaughter, the wife of Farmer Haines, moved in. The Haines family say that they found the old home almost ruthed. Since she left the house Mrs. Dilley has been taking in washing and caring for some of the poor of the township.

Mrs. Jennie Riker, who is only 17 years old and can neither read nor write, was the chief witness against the old woman. Mrs. Riker had been stopping with Mrs. Dilley two days, and on the day the come were poisoned left the house with her. Mrs. Riker said: "Just before we started through the woods Mrs. Dilley went to the bureau in the kitchen, and, unlocking the upper drawer, took a large red handkerchief from her pocket and dropped it over a package in the drawer. She then put the handkerchief and the parkage in her pocket. We then went out. Elmer Apgar, a half brother of mine, going along. Whon we were about half way through the woods Mrs. Dilley said. There are those damned cows of Jim Haines's. They could be seen in the next field. I asked Mrs. Dilley for ten cents to pay my way to Far Hills. She said all right, and, taking the package done up in the red handkerchief out of her pocket, laid it on the ground, took out her pocketbook, and gave me ten cents.

"I asked her what was in the red handkerchief, and when she did not reply I said: 'What is in that, Mrs. Dilley a weapon'.' She said, 'Yes.' She then put the purse and package back into her pocket. The next day I heard that Farmer Haines's cows had been killed, and on the Mouday following Mr, John A. Whitenack, Jr., asked me what I knew about the case and I told him.'

Mrs. Dilley testified in her own behalf. She denied most of the allegations made by the State's witnesses. She said she did not know whether Mr. Dilley's first wife, who disappeared, was dead, but she suppos

and of their anger because Mr. Dilley had married her.

Mrs. Dilley said she had gone through the woods with Jennie Riker, but said the testimony as to her having a package, or a red hand kerchief, was false. On the Monday following, the witness said that Jennie Riker came to her and asked her if she would take care of her for about two weeks, as she was about to be sick. This Mrs. Dilley refused to do, and Jennie Riker left her, threatening to get even.

The jury, after four hours deliberation, disagreed.

THE STRANGE OLD TRAMP IS DEAD.

Had Been Away Two Years.

Hobert Pinkney, the eccentric old man found ill and starving in an outhouseon theold Alban; post road. Kingsbridge on Sunday with lots of noney inhis pockets, died in the Fordham Hospital at 11:35 o'clock yesterday morning. His brother, Samuel J. Pinkney of 619 Lafay ette avenue. Brooklyn, called at the hospital at 10 A. M. He introduced himself to the doctors and was taken to his brother's bedside. The patient was only half conscious. He opened his eyes when spoken to by his brother, but did not appear to recognize him. Samuei Pinkney said his brother's mind had

seemed to be affected by a rail by which he injured his head.

He preferred wandering about the country to having a home with him. On this last trip he had been away two years.

There was a small estate left by their father, Mr. Finkney said, and the will could not be probated in the absence of Hobert, and he had written to him, to return.

It was not thought at that time that the nationt was in immediate danger, and Mr.

It was not thought at that time that the patient was in Jamediate danger, and Mr. Samuel Plakney did not remain long at the hospital. He asked that his brother's effects be left undisturbed until his recovery and went away. Hobert died within an hour after his brother left the hospital. Hobert was a single man and had taught school in a little town in Connecticut, his brother said.

Adopted a Professional Beauty and Then Married Her.

TOLKDO, Oct. 15, Col. Isaac Morrow, Government immigration agent and inspector, and well known in Toledo and Eastern cities, was mar ried yesterday afternoon to Edith Gilmore. The ried yesterday afternoen to Edith Gilmore. The Colonel is 76 years of age, while his bride is only 17. The young woman came to Toledo last summer to take part in the beauty show at the Exposition here, and had previously innersonated Scotch beauty at the World's Fair leastly show. At the close of the Exposition here she was taken to the Aldine flotel by Col. Morrow, who announced that he would educate and adopt the young woman. The Colonel is a well-known politician, and has grown children by a former marriage. He was in the Mexican war, and was the Colonel of the Third Ohio Volunteers, holding his commission from Gov. Brough.

The Victim of a Silly Joke.

AMESSURY, Mass., Oct. 15,-The manner of death of Frances Gill, the 19-year-old daughter of a farmer living at Kensington, N H., which occupred on Oct. 5, was concealed H., which occupred on Oct. A was concealed until to-day. The young woman was visiting the house of some friends in West Kingston. On Oct. 5 a young man named Brown, who boarded at the house, came into the rossm where she was with a razer in his hand. He began to threaten the girl in a joking way. She had been a sufferer from leart disease for several years and at sight of the razer she swooned. In falling her hand touched the razer and was rut. She passed from one fainting fit to another until the following Tuesday, when she died.

To Chicago Afont.

George Peterson, the Norwegian pedestrian, started at noon yesterday from the City Hall in Brooklyn to walk to Chicago. An American and the state of the right lanel of his coat and a Norwegian flag to the left lapel. His only encumbrance was a stout umbrella. He dign't have a cent in his pockets, and intends to beg his way to the Windy City. He expects to make the journey hi ices than forty days.

Secretary Lamont's Mother III. WASHISTON, Oct. 15. Secretary Lamont was compelled to leave the Cabinet party immediately after the ceremonies Saturday at

mediately after the ceremones "samrday at Batavia and hasten to his old home at Mctiraw-ville.N. Y., in response to a telegraphic summona amouncing the critical condition of his mother, who has been exceedingly infirm for a long time. He will not return to Washington at present. Warden Burston's Successor. ALBANY, tlet. 15.-fiest. Austin Lathrop. crintendent of State Prisons, said to-day that

he would not appoint a successor to Warden Ibu ston as Agent and Warden at Sing Sing, for some weeks to come. Mr. O. V. Sage of the State Prisons bepartment will continue to act as Agent and Warden until the vacancy caused by Mr. Durston's death is filled.

Treasury Receipts and Expenditures. WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 .- Official figures obnined from the Treasury books show that up to to-day the expenditures for the fiscal year have exceeded the receipts \$0.500,000. For the corresponding period of 1883 the expenditures exceeded the receipts \$25,500,000. OLD PETER KERRIGAN DEAD.

Re Was Known as Hoboken's Peter Cooper,

and Once Owned Most of the Land There. Peter Kerrigan, who at one time owned nearly all the ground on which Hoboken is now builf, and who was known to many as "the Peter Cooper of Hoboken," was buried yesterday in St. Peter's Cemetery. He was born in county Donegal, Ireland, in 1817, went to sea when a boy, and later worked at New Orleans, on the levees, packing cotton. There he met Frank McDonough, now Recorder of the Hoboken no. ice court, who was on his way to enlist in the Mexican war. In 1842 Mr. Kerrigan came North and went to Hoboken, where he started a line of hacks, running from the Hoboken ferry to

At that time Hoboken was not much more than a village. He was shrewd enough to forusee the town's growth, and he purchased the old Coster estate, which included all the land between Bloomfield street and the foot of the hill, from First street to the Wehawken line. He property and disposing of the land in small lots. In 1800 he built the first sewer in Hoboken. In 1871 he achieved considerable netoricity by his contest with the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company. He and Theophilus Butts and Jacob Genver owned the property running from Bloomfield and Newark streefs to the water's edge, which was then a little below Washington street. The land and improvement company began dumping ashes and other refuse at this point for the purpose of filling in and extending the shore from further out. Mr. Kerrigan and the other conners of the water-front rights claimed the land so made, and after a long controversy the company capitulated and paid them a hand some sum, said to have been \$100,000, for the property. property and disposing of the land in small lots,

a handsome sum, said to have been \$100,000, for the property.

During the latter years of his life Mr. Kerrigan's fortune was greatly diminished by unfortunate speculations. He lived in an old house at 74 and 76 férand street. Here, in the hard times last winter, he onened a free food and fuel store for his tenants who were in need. Among his personal eccentricities were a habit of wearing his hair long and a practice of keeping a beer mug for his exclusive use in each saloon he patronized. He was twice married and leaves five children.

Judge Jenking Confirms the Report of Speclat Master Carey.

Judge Jenkins of the United States Circuit Court of Milwaukee rendered yesterday his final decision confirming Thomas F. Oakes as receiver of the Northern Pacific Ballroad Company, and finally dismissing all of the charges

In its fluxt decision the Court says that the charges against Mr. Oakes are unfounded in fact, and without support or evidence: that the

fact, and without support or avidence; that the investigation fully and completely exonerates him, and that the thorough and exhaustive investigation leaves his character for integrity without spot or biemish.

The motion of the Ives party for the immediate institution of suits against former directors is denied at this time by the Count, the Point reserving that question for future consideration. Thus the contest which the Ives party has been waging for a year ends in the complete vindication of Mr. Oakes, the establishment of the receivership as originally constituted in August, 1890, and dismisses the many charges filed by the Ives party.

THE READING REORGANIZATION. Special Master Crawford Hears Arguments For and Against the Plan.

PRILADELPHIA, Oct. 15.—The application of the Reading receivers for leave to pay the com-missions contemplated in the Olcutt-Earl plan and to enter into an agreement with the Reorganization Committee to unite with them in carrying out the plan came up for hearing before Judge Dallas in the United States Circuit Court this morning. As objections were urged by lawyers representing various interests, Judge Dallass referred the matter to Special Master teorge L. Crawford, with instructions to hear all the arguments and report to the Court. The hearing before the master began at noon, and John R. Dos Passos and Nathan Bijur spoke against the application. The hearing was concluded this afternoon.

C., N. O. and Texas Pacific Election

At the annual election of the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway Company yesterday in Cincinnati N. D. Woodford, Eugene Zimmerman, H. G. Shoemaker, Lawrence Maxwell, and Alfred Sully were elected directors to represent Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton interests in the Board. There was no opposition, as the road was operated by the receiver, and the control of the company can only be determined by the result of the foreclosure proceedings now pending. The annual report read at the meeting showed gross earnings for the year of \$3,576,979, and not \$91,764.

To Attend the Illinois Central Meeting Secretary A. G. Hackstaff and Directors John Jacob Astor, Col. S. V. R. Cruger, and E. H. Harriman of the Illin is Central Railroad Company, left for Chicago fast night on their private car " Issaquena," via the New York Central and Michigan Central, via the New York Central and Michigan Central. The party go to attend the annual meeting of stockholders, to be held in Chicago on Wednesday, and to make a tour-of inspection of the Hinous Central aystem. The directors whose terms expire this year are Mesars Oliver Harriman of New York, John W. Hoose of Chicago, and Charles M. Beach of Hartford.

An Embezzier Given Himself Up.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 15, George Peoples. sookkeeper for Garson, Meyer & Co., wholesale clothing manufacturers here, walked into Police Headquarters this morning, saying that he wished to give himself up, as he had been em-bezzling money from the firm. He said he left the city on Saturday, but returned vesterday, thought the matter over, and conducted the best thing he could do was to surrender himself to the authorities. He has stolen \$2,000.

The Late William W. Cornell's Estate. POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 15. The Hon. James L. Williams, appraiser of the estate of the late William W. Carnell of this city, reported to-day that he had found property valued at over \$100. 000, all of which is subject to a collateral in-heritance tax of 5 per cent.

No Open Cars in Brooklyn Until May 1. The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen has adopted a resolution prohibiting the use of all open trol-ley or horse cars from Sept. 36 to May 1.

The Weather.

An area of high pressure passed southward yestor-day over the lake regious and covered all the states east of the Blasissippi with clear weather and a mod-erate cool wave. High westerly winds blen over the Biddle Atlantic and New England coasts. They are

likely to less their force this morning. In this city it was clear and cool, lighten official temperature 56°, local 30°, average humidity 45 per cent.; which west and northwest average velocity 20 miles an hour, highest 27 miles; barometer corrected o read to sea level at \* A. M. 30.14, S.P. M. 30.10. The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy, 50 x building. recorded the temperature restorday as follows:

637 427 R 30 P. M 587 577 407 8 P. M 587 517 48 8 P. M 547 56 48 12 M14 49 Average on the Li, 1986

WARRISOTON FORE ANY FOR TURNST. For New England, castern New York: New Jersey. behavior, and enatern Pennsylvania, fair weather; lightly warmer; neathwest winds. For the District of Committe, Maryland, Virginia. and North Carolina, slightly marmer, fair weather,

Virginia, western New York, western Pennayivania, and Ohio, generally fair weather, warmer, possibly light local showers at lake stations, southwesterly whats.

When Buby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Hiss, she ching to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castonia.

PRESIDENT ANDREW R. GREEN'S REPORT ADOPTED.

It Would Be but Carrying Out Fully the Scheme Which Was Proposed When the Annexed District Was Taken |In-That Has Fully Equalled Expectations-One Government and but One System of Public Improvements-The Name of a Great City Is a Tower of Strength.

The Greator New York Commission met yesterday at 214 Broadway. The following Commissioners were present: Andrew H. Green, President; J. S. T. Stranshan, Vice-President; J. W. Devoe, George Greenfield, W. D. Veeder, Edward F. Linton, John L. Hamilton, Calvert Vaux, State Engineer C. W. Adams, John H. Brinkerhoff Charles P. McClelland, and Secretary Albert E. Herschel.

President Green submitted a report, which was adopted, giving the views of the Commis-sion regarding the advantages which it is believed will serue from the proposed consolida-tion of surrounding places with New York under one government

Mr. William O; McDowell, the Chairman of the Columbian Liberty Bell Committee, offered he Commissioners the use of the Liberty Bell to ring when the Greater New York bill shall pass.
Mr. Green also read a letter from a Brooklyn:

man, recommending the forming of a committee of 100 in New York to assist in forming the Greater New York. In his report Mr. Green says that the selection of these Commissioners was made in strict con-formity with the principal of home rule. The State is represented by appointments by the Governor and Senate and the State Engineer. The cities of New York and Brooklyn, the conn-

ties of Kings, Queens, Westchester, and Rich

mond are each represented by appointments by their respective local authorities The limits of the proposed greater city have been largely determined by natural topograph-ical conditions, avoiding where practicable the dividing of towns. These limits are substanscheme was carried out in 1873 by the taking in of the district above the Harlem, a union which has fully justified the expectation of its promoters.

In order to include the Pelham Bay Park of some 1,756 acres, now belonging to the city, a portion of the towns of East Chester and Pelham are included, and a portion of West Chester is in-

are included, and a portion of West Chester is included in the scheme to bring the Broux Park,
of 601.60 acres, within the greater city.

"The area proposed to be joined under one
government, "Mr. Green says," comprises 317.77
square miles, all lying within a radius of about
sixteen miles from the City Hall and having a
population of more than three millions.

"The governmental machinery, as well as the
energies of each of these divisions, is now directed in accordance with its own special interests and development, regardless of those of
its neighbor. This mere statement campot fall
to establish the conviction that the welfare of
this thus divided territory would be far more
widely promoted by its improvement upon a
well prepared plan then by the disjointed, nonnitting operations of various perty prisaletions.

"Public improvements, such as screets, drains,
sewers, parks, facilities for rapid transit, bridges,
and other measures for the convenience of
densely populated combaunities will all be better
devised, constructed, and administered under
the agencies of a single government. There
will be fewer officeholders for the taxpayers to
support, administration will be less costly, and
fresh impetus given to advantageous development.

"One police jurisdiction, one health oversight

Irish impetus given to advantageous development.

"One police jurisdiction, one health oversight throughout the greater city, acting under one undivided authority, always ready for prompt action in emergencies, can but prove of vast advantage to all."

As has been explained in The Sun the vote for or against "consolidation" will be merely an expression of opinion on the general subject. When the question comes before the Legislature for action every locality will have its representative in the Senaie, as well as in the Assembly, to see to it that its interests are protected and its needs provided for.

It is the belief of the Commissioners that existing local conveniences, such as Registers' offices.

needs provided for.

It is the belief of the Commissioners that existing local conveniences, such as Registers' offices, Surrogates' Courts. County Glerks and their offices, District Attorneys, Coroners, and other local officers and offices be preserved where they are and as they are until time indicates that local convenience will be better subserved by a change, which can then be brought about by a unhority of law. In making expanditures for public improvements the Commissioners are of ominion that any law to give effect to consolidation should provide that the representatives of each locality have a large voice for determining the need and character of these improvements.

The name of a great city, "says Mr. tireen, "is a tower or strength. There is no good reason why this commanity and the country should not have the benefit of such prestige. Magnitude is not a thing of vapory dimensions, but a solid, substantial, and determining factor, of which it would be folly to deny ourselves the advantage in important issues.

"Friends of consolidation, you who wish to be partners, partners, is not proposed to the welfare of all these neighboring communities; you who have so long looked with high expectation for the establishment of a metropolis that shall be illustrious among the cities of the world, the greatest, the best governed, the most picturesque, with all the attractions of city life that the genius of modern civilization can devise, now is the time for you to further the movement to that end by depositing on Tuesday, the 6th day of November next, a ballot. For Consolidation.

The next meeting of the Conmission will be held in the character of the first of Aldermen.

For Consolidation, of the Commission will be held in the chamber of the Reard of Aldermen, when representatives of the tised (inverment clubs will be invited to confer with it for the advancement of the project. The date for this meeting has not been determined.

Prince Yashina in Washington,

WASRINGTON, Oct. 15. The young Japanese Prince, Yashina, arrived here from New York at 8 o'clock this morning. He was met at the railway station by Minister Kurino and the other members of the legation. The Prince and his travelling companions were driven to the Shoreham Hotel, where breakfast driven to the Shoreham Hotel, where hrenkfast had been ordered for them. Subsequently the Prince called at the beatom, where he remained for a short time. With Minister Kurina, as his electrone, the Prince heat drove to the Navy Yard, to inspect the manufacture of guns at that place. The Prince belongs to the navnibratch of the Japanese service and is consequently interested in all matters relating to naval construction. A function was given to him at the legation at 1 o'clock. He left the city at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Mgr. Satolli in Casada

MONTHEAL, Oct. 13. -Mgr. Satolli arrived here from New York this morning accompanied by his private secretary, Dr. Papi. They by Canons Le Blune and Martin and driven to by Canons Le Buile and Martin and driven to the Palace, where Archbishop Fabre extended a hearty greeting. Mgr. Satolli celebrated low mass at St. Peter's Cathedral and scent the re-mainder of the forecom in conversation with Archbishop Fabre. Mgr. Satolli told a reporter that he had no mission of any kind in Canada. He had come here on the Invitation of the clergy to visit the educational Institutions.

Jersey Central Signal Men Accused.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 15. Detective Corsa of the Central Hallroad Company visited the lunk shop of Frank Hallenbeck, at 847 North evenue, this city, and found nearly five tons of zine and copper, such as the railroad company uses on the electric batteries of its block signal system. Much of it is new. As old metal it is worth \$100. Hallenbeck east be had been bay-ing the metal for three years from the signal men. He identified two of them when a crew were brought before him. Hallenbeck was neld for the Grand Jury. The company will investi-gate.

New York Creditors Ask for a Receiver. SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Oct., 15. Frank W. Nuckalls of this city was to-day, in the Circuit Court here, appointed receiver of the Indiana Water and Light Company, which owns plants at War-saw and Shelbyville. The netition was filed on Saturday by Elias Summerfield, receiver of the American be-benture Company of New York, who alleged that the Indian company is insol-tent and largely indebted to the detenture com-

Mysterious Disappearance of a Clergyman Tuov. Oct. 15. The Rev. L. C. Pettit, pastor f St. James's Methodist Church, Cohoes, has mysteriously disappeared. He left tonoes on Pricing and visited two ministers in this city. Since that time he has not been seen. The missing clergyman his for some time been suffering from nervous exhaustion. He is an eloquent young minister, and his congregation, which waited for him until almost noon on Sunday, is greatly concerned about his welfare.

Negro Lyached in Mentucky.

PRINCETON, Ky., Oct. 15. Willis Criffey, under arrest for criminal assault, was taken from the jail here last night by a mob and was lynched. The mob demanded the keys of the jail from Jaiher Pool, but he refused to give them up. Pushing him aside, they searched the house and found them. The mob wore no masks and were strangers to the jailer. The leader was barely in his teens

THE GREATER NEW YORK. WHY AM I SO NERVOUS?

CAN YOU TRULY ANSWER THIS QUESTION?

There Are Just Two Reasons Why You Are So Weak You Have Overworked and You Do Not Give Your Nerves What

They Need. As flowers droop and die when deprived of nourishment, so do the human nerves languish and waste away under the terrible effects of overwork, worry, and neglect. Constant strain on the nerves leads to pervous exhaustion, prostration, paralysis, or insanity.

How can you detect this?

By that nervousness, sleeplessness, despondlanguor, tired feeling, loss of appetite, costed tongue, gas in the stomach, headache, and pains and aches. These symptoms prove that your nerves are sinking beneath a weight they cannot carry. You are on the fearful brink of nerve disaster, physical calamity, and a brokenlown constitution.

There is one cure for this dangerous condition, So sure is it that people have learned to depend upon it, as upon the rising of the sun. In regard to the subject Mrs. Frank S. Stevens, a prominent lady of Northfield, Mass., says;



ble. I did not sleep well nights, and if I woke up could not get to sleep again that night. I was in a terrible condition and began to fear I should never recover. I took many remedies and employed physicians, but got no better. Finally, hearing of the wonders being done by Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, I decided to try it. I did so and almost immediately began to improve.

"It has well earned the name of a wonderful medicine, for it cured me and I know it has cured many others. I advise every one to take it."

it is the universal cry everywhere and by

it is the universal cry everywhere and by everybody, that the wonders accomplished by Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, have never been equalled by any other medicine. It is the most remarkable remedy ever discovered. It will cure you. It will make you atrong and well.

Why waste time in trying uncertain and untried remedies when here is a physician's prescription, a discovery made by the greatest living specialist in caring nervous and chronic discases, Dr. Greene of 35 West 14th St., New York city? If you take this medicine you can consider yourself under Dr. Greene's direct professional care, and you can consult him or write to him about your case freely and without charge. This is a guarantee that this remedy will cure, possessed by no other medicine in the world.—Adv.

Charged with Polsoning Their Brother to

Obtain the Insurance on His Life. BALLSTON, Oct. 15. - Katherine and Elizabeth Nolan of Waterford, sisters, 22 and 17 years old, respectively, were arraigned in Oyer and Terminer this afternoon on an indictment charging them jointly with murder in the first degree, in having on June 8, 1894, administered arsenic to their brother, John Nolan, with intent to cause his death, that they might obtain and share a policy of insurance issued by one of the low-priced assessment companies on his life, in which they were named as beneficiaries, He died on June 13 from such poison, as was determined by an autopsy made by direction of Coroner Stubbs. A drug clerk testified before the Coroner's jury and the Grand Jury to having sold one of the sisters arseule just before

the Coroner's jury and the Grand Jury to having soid one of the sister arsenic just before that date. The father, mother, and a sister of the Nolans had died within the preceding eight months, on all of whose lives they held similar insurance policies that were paid before John's death.

C.E. Keach, counsel for the prisoners, demurred to the indictment, and moved that it be quashed, on affidavits setting forth that the evidence before the Grand Jury did not present sufficient facts to warrant that the sisters beheld for trial. Justice Stover overruled the demurrer and denied the motion to quash. Mr. Keach then entered pleas of not guilty for each of his clients, and asked that a date be fixed at this term for their trial. District Attorney Person opposed on the ground that the attendance of necessary witnesses for the people could not be obtained at this term. On his motion the cases were put over till January.

The Hat Trimmings Case Continued.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15.-The famous hat trimmings case came up before Judge Dallas in the United States Circuit Court to-day and was continued until Jan. 8. Attorney Prichard, representing Meyer & Dickinson, the plaintiffs, representing Meyer & Dickinson, the plaintiffs, made a motion for a continuance on the ground that his clients had already obtained judgment against the Government, which the Government refused to pay, and as they could not issue execution they had no means of forcing payment; and they had no security that after trial if this case should, be decided in their favor and judgment obtained, the Government would pay them even then. In addition, he said that there is a case now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States which will materially affect the cases before this court.

Committee for Ironmaster Hyere's Estate. Perrenument, Oct. 15.- The long and sensational struggle for the possession of the person being appointed committee for the insane man, Warner's selection is really a victory for Mes. Byers. Her husband is still in the Pennsylvania hospital for the insane at Philadelphia.

Mr. Warner was for many years Comptroller of Allegheny county. The trustee will investigate the allegations made by Mrs. Byers that the estate of her husband has been illegally absorbed. ironmaster, was decided to-day, Henry Warner

His Third and Successful Attempt at Sulcide. CORNING, N. Y., Oct. 15 .- Robert Looker of this city died to-day from the effects of Paris green, administered by himself yesterday. He green, administered by littined yesteria). He borrowed the money to pay for the poleon from an undertaker. Looker made two unstreessful attempts at suicide last week by taking pare-gorie on Monday and landatum on Friday. He was employed at the ratiway shops here. His wages were reduced a sinrt time ago and he was unable to support his wife and live childre in.

Anæmic Women

with pale or sallow complexions, or suffering from skin eruptions or scrofulous blood, will find quick relief in Scott's Emulsion. All of the stages of Emaciation, and a general decline of health,

are speedily cured. Scott's Emulsion

takes away the pale, haggard look that comes with General Debility. It enriches the blood, stimulates the appetite, creates healthy flesh and brings back strength and vitality. For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Consumption and Wasting Diseases of Children. Send for our pamphlet. Mailed FREE.

Scott & Bound, M. Y. All Bruggists. 60c. and 81.

"I had been in a very pervous state for some time, so much so that if a neighbor came into the house it would cause me to shake and trus-

